## Washington State Higher Education Trends and Highlights

Resident and Non-Resident Students

## Residents and Non-Residents Attending Washington's Public Institutions

## Percent of Resident and Non-Resident Students Attending 2- and 4-Year Public Institutions

	4-Year		2-Year*	
Fall	Non-		Non-	
Term	Resident		Resident	Resident
1980	88.3%	11.7%		
1981	89.3%	10.7%		
1982	89.8%	10.2%		
1983	88.9%	11.1%		
1984	88.1%	11.9%		
1985	87.1%	12.9%		
1986	87.2%	12.8%		
1987	87.0%	13.0%		
1988	87.0%	13.0%		
1989	86.8%	13.2%		
1990	86.2%	13.8%		
1991	85.3%	14.7%		
1992	86.0%	14.0%		
1993	86.5%	13.5%		
1994	86.5%	13.5%		
1995	86.8%	13.2%	94.6%	5.39%
1996	86.8%	13.2%	94.4%	5.61%
1997	87.0%	13.0%	94.3%	5.69%
1998	87.0%	13.0%	95.1%	4.92%
1999	86.7%	13.3%	96.4%	3.64%
2000	86.2%	13.8%	96.3%	3.74%
2001	85.9%	14.1%	96.2%	3.83%
2002	86.0%	14.0%	96.3%	3.72%

<sup>\*</sup>Two-year data is unavailable before 1995.

SOURCE: OFM, Higher Education Enrollment Reports.

- Washington's public four-year system attracts a large number of applicants from other states and countries.
- Non-resident students pay a higher tuition rate than Washington residents and are thus a source of revenue for the public higher education system.
- ▶ In Fall 2002, about one out of seven students in the four-year system were non-residents, while less than 4 percent of two-year enrollees were from other states or countries.
- ▶ The percentage of non-residents in the four-year schools has remained essentially the same over the past decade.
- ▶ The percentage of two-year non-residents has dropped sharply in recent years.

## Changes in the Percent of Non-Resident Students Attending 2- and 4-Year Public Institutions

